



**NATIVE COUNSELLING SERVICES
OF ALBERTA**

INFORMATION PACKAGE

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NEW MATERIALS IN THE RESOURCE CENTRE
FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1981

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS, PAMPHLETS, MISCELLANEOUS

- 2.613 A Statistical Compendium on Northern Alberta.
Compiled by Paul Cox, Caron Szpuniariski & Kenny Mah, Northern Development Branch.
July 21, 1980.
- 2.813 Alberta Principal Manufacturing Statistics. Bureau of Statistics. 1978.
- 3.045 Lac La Biche Regional Economic Development Council. 1979/80.
- 3.056 Native Counselling Services of Alberta. ANNUAL REPORT. 1979/80, 1980/81.
- 4.047 Industrial Location and Site Selection Determinants in Selected Communities in Alberta.
b) Volume II: Rural Communities
c) Volume III: Calgary and Edmonton
d) Volume IV: Analysis of Responses by Plant Size March, 1981
- 5.322 Canadian Statistical Review. Statistics Canada. July, 1981.
- 8.007 Social and Community Studies - Slave River Hydro-Electric Feasibility Study.
a) INTERIM REPORT. By Cornerstone Planning Group & Co-West Associates.
December, 1980. NOT FOR RELEASE
b) Appendices
- 8.008 "The Public Information Program and the Social and Community Studies, Interim Report on Activities and Accomplishments".
Prepared for the Social and Community Studies Review Group of the Slave River Hydro-Electric Project Feasibility Study by Natalia Krawetz. Feb., 1981.
- 10.028 Acid Precipitation: Sources, Problems & Potential Changes.
Presented at The Human Side Of Energy Conference, Edmonton, Aug. 16-19, 1981.
By Dennis M. Richter, University of Wisconsin.
- 11.512 Canadian Rail. no.338, March, 1980.
The Canadian Railroad Historical Association.
- 11.513 Homesteading on the Peace River. By Orel Felland and Orville Severson. 1979.
- 11.514 Land of Hope and Dreams; A History of Grimshaw and Districts. Grimshaw and District Historical Society. 1980.
- 11.515 "I Remember" Peace River, Alberta and Adjacent Districts 1914-1916.
Published by the Women's Institute of Peace River, Alberta. Part II, 1975/76.
- 11.516 By the Peavine... in the Smokey... of the Peace.
(Local History of Donnelly/Falher and Biographies of the Pioneers) 1980.

Native Counselling Services of Alberta
9912 166 Street
Edmonton T5K 1C5

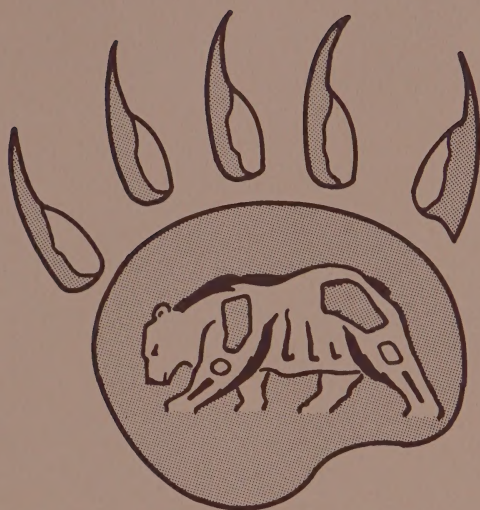
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NATIVE COUNSELLING SERVICES OF ALBERTA



ANNUAL REPORT 1980 - 1981

FRONT COVER: At one time bears were found in all parts of Alberta and played an important part in the economic and religious life of the Native people. In Native legends the bear often took the role of an old grandfather and was a source of strength and wisdom. This symbol of strength and wisdom represents the efforts of Native Counselling Services of Alberta to provide assistance to Native people in trouble with the law. The raised bear paw is a gesture of welcome and friendship.

NATIVE COUNSELLING SERVICES OF ALBERTA

ANNUAL REPORT

April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1981

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Native Counselling Services of Alberta (NCSA) — Organization and History

WHAT IS NCSA?

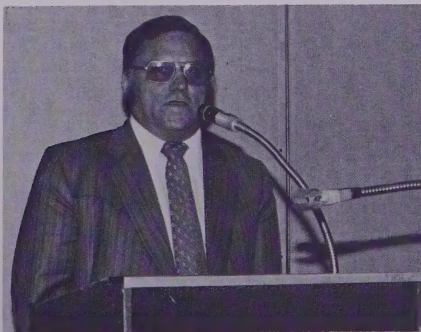
Native Counselling Services of Alberta is an organization consisting mainly of people of Native ancestry. The primary function of NCSA is to assist Native people who are in conflict with the law. Services are provided prior to, during, and following an appearance in court.

Native Counselling Services of Alberta believes that the Native people of Alberta have a history of involvement and sometimes, conflict with the Canadian Legal System. Evidence for this can be found in the over-representation of Natives appearing in Court and being incarcerated in Correctional institutions. Factors leading to this over-representation are multiple and rooted in the past: poverty, lack of education and employment opportunities, attitudes and lifestyles based on different cultures, and attitudes of the non-Native population. In response to this situation, Native Counselling Services of Alberta has established as its primary objective:

To gain fair and equitable treatment for Native people involved with the Legal System.

The three main components of ensuring fair and equitable treatment for Native people are:

- 1) to increase the understanding of and information available to Native people about the Legal and other systems;
- 2) to increase the understanding of and make information available to members of the Legal System about special circumstances surrounding Native involvement with the Legal System;
- 3) to increase the understanding of and information available to the general community about Natives and the Legal System.



Chester Cunningham, Executive Director, Edmonton.

Native Counselling Services of Alberta is registered under the Societies Act of Alberta as a non-profit organization. It is non-political, non-sectarian and is not directly affiliated with other political or non-political Native organizations. **NCSA does not charge for services.**

HOW WAS NCSA STARTED?

Native Counselling Services of Alberta developed from the Courtwork program offered by the Canadian Native Friendship Centre in Edmonton. The initial courtwork program in Western Canada originated at the Winnipeg Friendship Centre in the early 1960's. The Canadian Native Friendship Centre in Edmonton officially opened in 1963 in an attempt to meet the social, recreational, and cultural needs of Native people in the city, whether they were permanent residents, transients, or visitors.



Harry Shanks, Assistant Director, Edmonton.

One constant problem encountered by the Centre was Native people appearing in criminal court. Some of the special problems encountered by them were: 1) language and communication barriers, 2) unfamiliarity with court procedures, 3) inability to pay fines, 4) reluctance to speak up for oneself, 5) lack of knowledge of agencies to turn to for assistance and guidance, 6) confusion about the law, 7) confusion about Native rights.

As a result, the Centre made provisions for certain staff members to familiarize themselves with the problems faced by Natives in court as well as the operation of the Criminal Justice System.

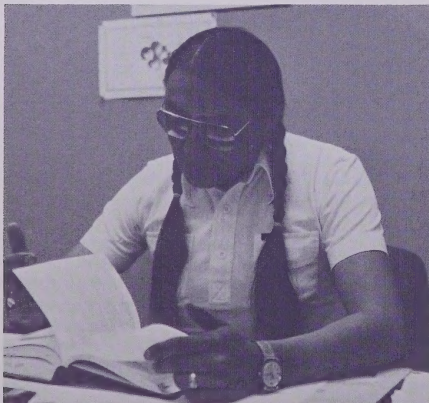
By 1964, a Courtworker was spending much of his time at the Municipal (now Provincial) Court Building, trying to ensure that the Natives accused were fully aware of the charges, possible

sentences, and Court procedures, (such as making an election and plea and paying fines). Other responsibilities accepted by the Courtworker included: interpreting, helping the Native accused contact legal counsel, and referring people with special difficulties to the appropriate service agencies.

In response to a growing need for his services, the Edmonton Courtworker left the Friendship Centre and formed the Native Courtworkers Services of Alberta in 1970. Three other courtworkers were then hired for the Northern part of the province and administratively, the Courtworker program became part of the Metis Association of Alberta.

In 1971, the Courtworkers' Services expanded to include the Southern part of the province and the name of the program was changed to Native Counselling Services of Alberta.

NCSA has grown a great deal since 1971. Where in 1970 the focus of NCSA was mainly on criminal courtwork, it has expanded to include a variety of offshoots such as the Suicide Prevention Program and the Homemakers Program. The number of NCSA staff has increased accordingly from 15 to over 100 as of March 31, 1981.



Wilton Goodstriker, Cardston, President, NCSA Board of Directors.

HOW IS NCSA ORGANIZED?

Unlike other Native organizations, NCSA does not have elected board members. The NCSA Board is selected from the general Native population throughout the province upon the recommendations of the Indian and Metis Associations of Alberta.

The seven member Board consists of a President, Vice-President, Secretary/Treasurer, and four other members. The Board is comprised of Status, Non-Status Indian and Metis people. There is no set term of office for the NCSA Board, although the three member Executive is elected for a one year term.

The main responsibility of the NCSA Board is to set operational procedures, policies, and guidelines for the Service, such as terms and conditions of employment. It evaluates the effectiveness of existing programs, sanctions new programs, and ensures that NCSA is administered in an effective and efficient manner.



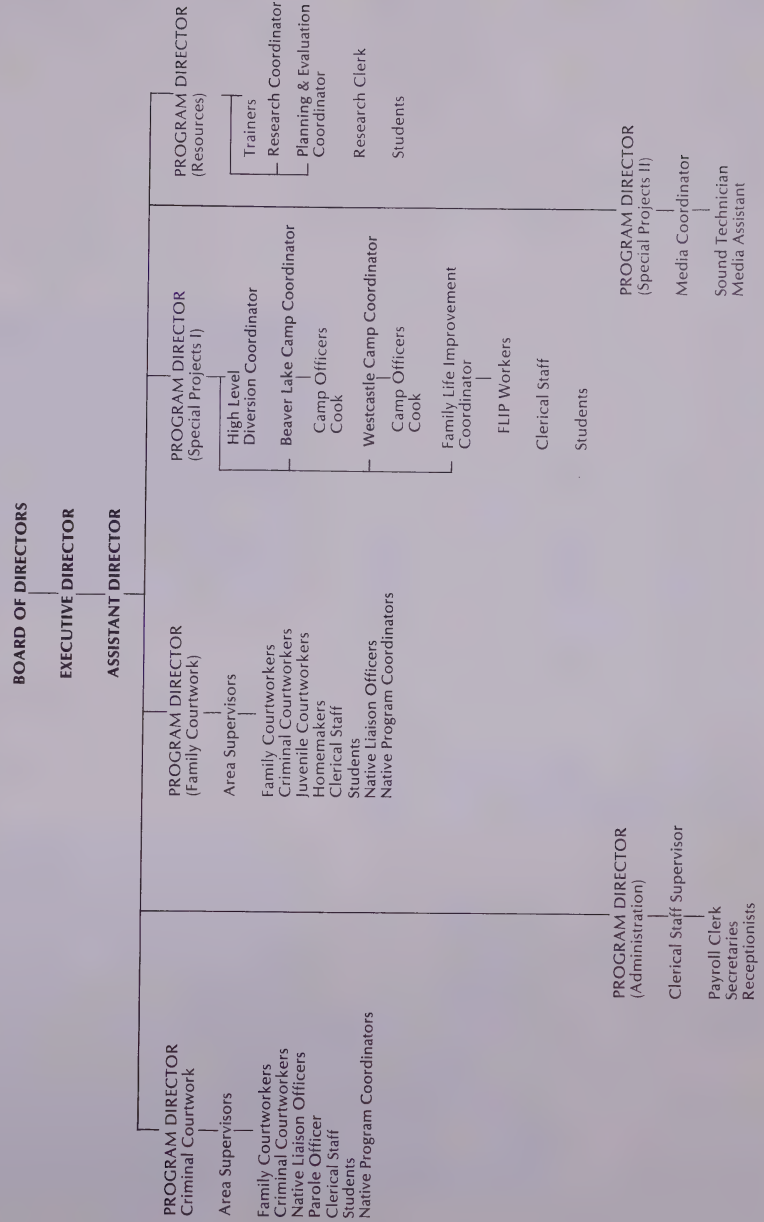
1980 Annual Staff Meeting, Edmonton.

Administratively, Native Counselling Services of Alberta has an Executive Director, an Assistant Director, six Program Directors, and Area Supervisors at six regional offices as well as three at the head office. The Legal Education Program, the Accountant, the Training Department, the Parole Coordinator, the Research, Evaluation and Planning Department and other resource personnel are located in the Edmonton head office.



Clerical Staff, Edmonton.

Figure 2:1 Native Counselling Services of Alberta Organizational Chart



WHERE IS NCSA LOCATED?

The head office of NCSA is located in Edmonton, Alberta at 9912 - 106 Street.

The six regional offices are located in Calgary, Hobbema, Lac La Biche, Lethbridge, Peace River and Slave Lake.

Fourteen branch offices are located in Brocket, Ft. Macleod, Ft. McMurray, Gleichen, Grand Centre, Grande Prairie, High Prairie, High Level, Morley, Rocky Mountain House, Standoff, St. Paul, Taber and Valleyview.

Five residence offices are located at Bowden, Drumheller, Hinton, Wabasca and Whitecourt.

Courtworkers are located throughout the province on or near Indian Reserves, Metis Colonies and other areas where there are large Native populations, (see map).



NCSA STAFF

Staff members are chosen on the basis of personal stability, knowledge of the English language and a Native dialect, and willingness to cooperate with others involved in the Justice System. Most Courtworkers live in the same

community in which they work. While Native Counselling Services of Alberta has the final say in selecting its staff, close attention is paid to the recommendations of Band Councils, Metis locals and other Native organizations. Most positions are advertised in the Native and non-Native media as they become vacant, or as new positions are created.

Since the emergence of NCSA as an autonomous service in 1970, there has been a continuous expansion of services and a resultant increase in staff. As of March 31, 1981, there were 115 full-time staff employed by NCSA, an increase of 17 over the previous year.



NCSA Long Service Award presented by Chester Cunningham to Bob Ogle (left).

In addition to full-time staff, NCSA employed a number of people on a contract basis. In 1980-81, the Homemakers Program employed 39 people on a fee-for-service basis. Summer and placement students are often employed in NCSA offices, sometimes as part of their educational training.



Neil Crawford, Alberta Attorney General, Guest Speaker at 1980 Annual Staff Meeting.

In 1980, Long Service Awards were presented to NCSA staff who had been with Native Counselling Services of Alberta for 10 years and for five years. One person retired, Bob Ogle, area supervisor for Lethbridge, after 11 years with NCSA.

TEN YEARS: Alex Piche
Julius McLean

FIVE YEARS: Carola Cunningham
Doug Heckbert
Francis Campbell
Francis Greyeyes
Florence Wanuch
Gordon McDougall
Lorraine Hope
Margaret Bruised Head

NCSA also gave special recognition to Lois Gander of the Legal Resource Centre, for her key role in the development of NCSA's Training Program.

NCSA Programs:

CRIMINAL COURTWORKER PROGRAM:

The Courtworker Program is the foundation upon which Native Counselling Services of Alberta has developed and grown and continues to grow.

The major concern of the program is to help Native people in Alberta develop a better understanding of their rights, interests, privileges and responsibilities in relation to the Justice System.

A Criminal Courtworker is an individual who provides legal information and counselling to Native offenders. Courtworkers deal mainly with persons appearing in the Provincial Courts, and to a limited degree in District and Appeal Courts.

The Courtworker's duties range from providing assistance to clients who have been charged, through trial and sentencing procedure, to post-sentencing activities such as imprisonment, parole and ultimately the Native offender's release into the community.

The Criminal Courtworker's day-to-day duties include court attendance; making appeals; speaking to sentence; appearing for others (when the situation is warranted); interpreting in Native dialects; explaining court orders, documents and procedures; providing information on the law; and conducting community inquiries.

In addition, the Criminal Courtworkers work in close co-operation with the Justice System to ensure that its agencies and personnel are aware of, and sensitive to the circumstances, concerns, needs, and perspectives of the Native people with whom they deal.



Criminal Courtworker, Ron Manyheads, assisting with court appearance, Gleichen.



Carola Cunningham (left) Criminal Courtwork Area Supervisor Edmonton and Christine Daniels Criminal Courtworker Edmonton.

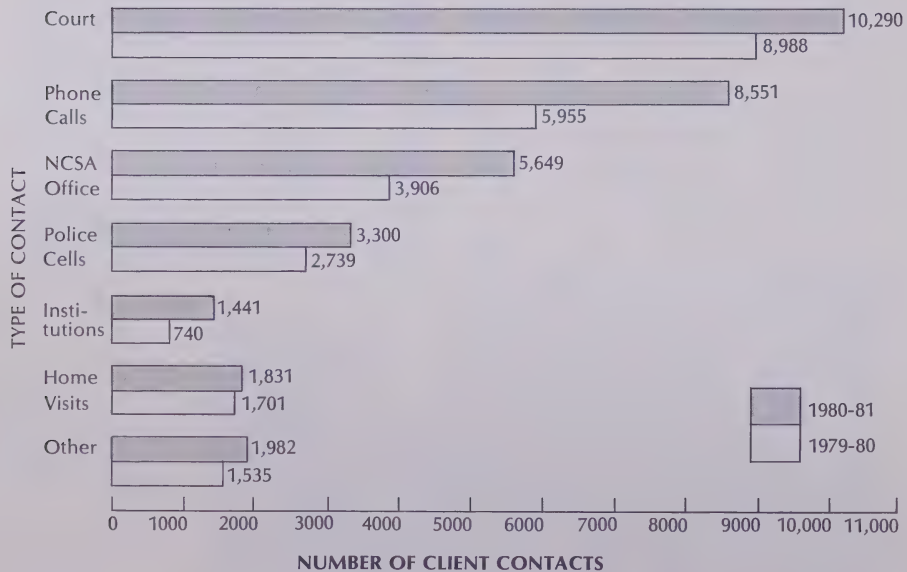
TABLE 1: Client Contact/Courtworker Ratio (Criminal Court 1977-80)

Year (1)	Number of Client Contacts (2)	Annual Client Contact Increase	Number of Courtworkers	Increase in Number of Courtworkers	Average Annual Client Contacts
1977	17,918		26		689
1978	16,681	-1,237	26	0	642
1979	19,822	+3,141	30	+4	660
1980	23,741	+3,919	30	0	791

(1) For the purposes of this table, the years from 1977 to 1980 represent those for which the most reliable statistics are available. This lack of reliable statistics is due to poor collection procedures before 1977;

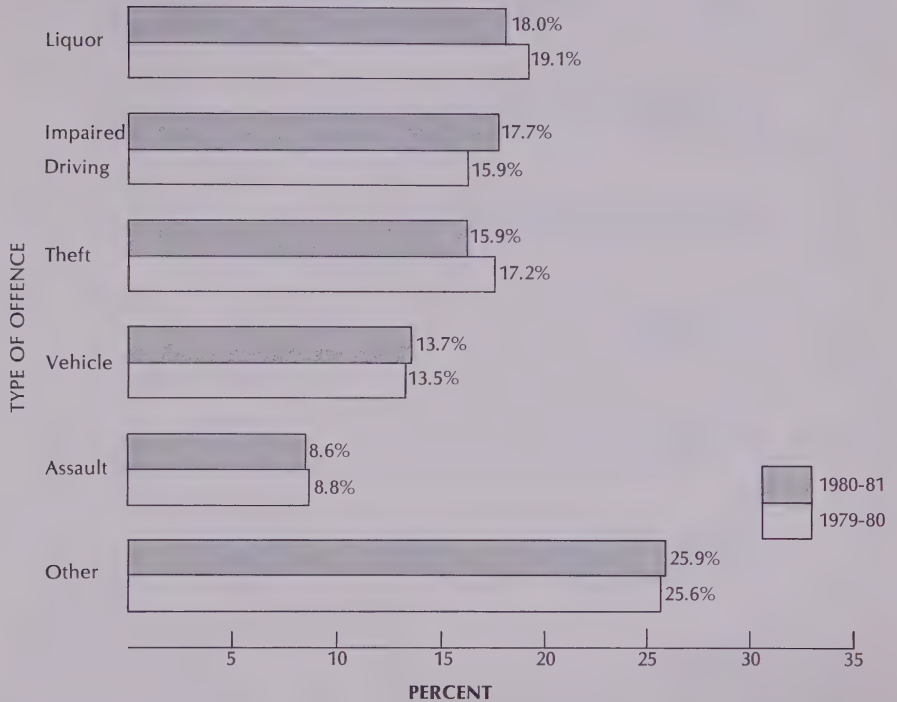
(2) Because of improvements in NCSA's information gathering system, next year's Courtworker statistics will be based on the actual number of clients, not client contacts.

During 1980-81, there were 30 Criminal Courtworkers in Alberta. Courtworkers had 23,741 client contacts, (17,271 with males and 6,470 with females), an increase of 3,919 client contacts over the previous year. Criminal Courtworkers averaged 660 annual client contacts in 1979, which increased to 791 average annual client contacts in 1980. Each Courtworker in 1980 averaged 102 more client contacts than a Courtworker averaged in 1977.

GRAPH 1: Criminal Courtwork Client Contacts (1979-80 and 1980-81)

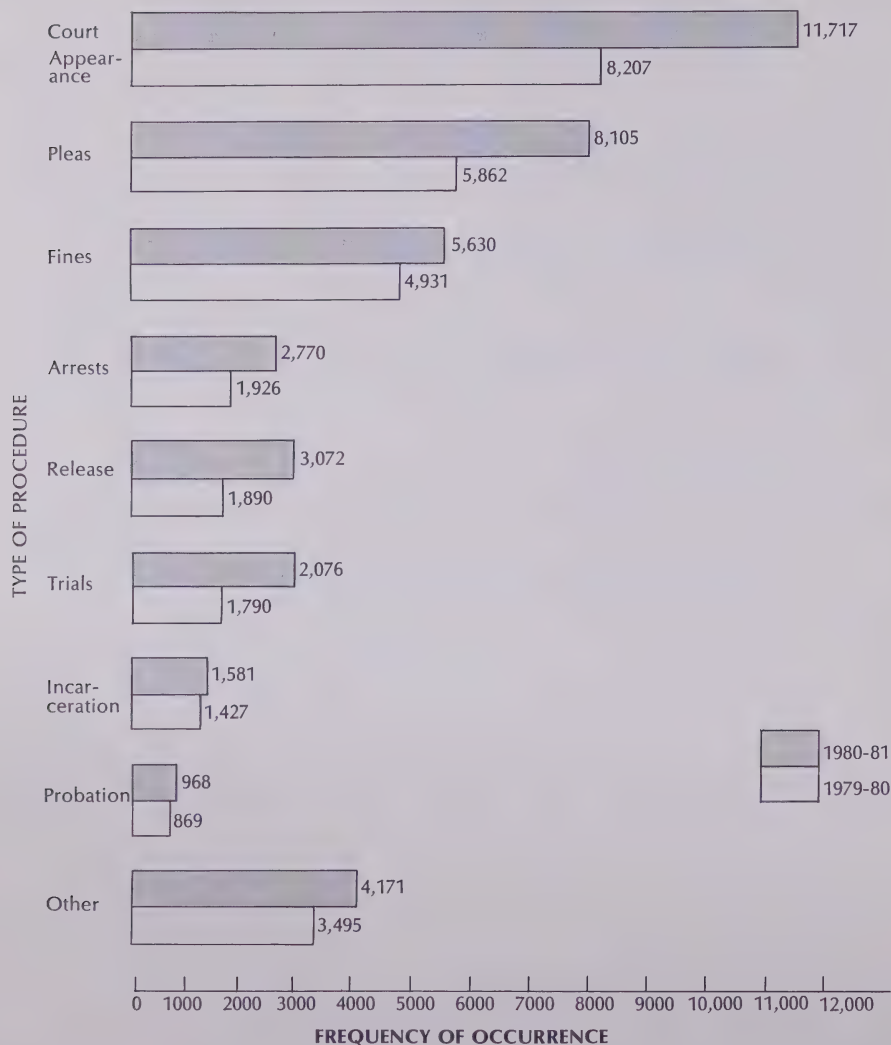
The ways in which Courtworkers contacted their clients varied. During 1980-81 the most frequent client contacts occurred in the courts (10,290). The second most frequent client contact was made by telephone. The largest increase in client contacts were those made by telephone (2596 more) and in NCSA offices (1743 more).

GRAPH 2: Offences Dealt With By Criminal Courtworkers (1979-80 and 1980-81)



Criminal Courtwork clients were involved in 24,950 offences. Liquor-related and impaired driving offences account for 35.7% of all offences, followed by theft (15.9%) and motor vehicle offences (13.7%). "Other" offences include fraud, mischief and perjury.

**GRAPH 3: Procedures For Which NCSA Criminal Courtworkers Provided Assistance
(1979-80 and 1980-81)**



Criminal Courtworkers assisted clients in all areas of the Justice System. Help was provided most frequently with court appearances (11,717); followed by fines (8,105); and pleas (5,630). During 1980-81, the procedures that experienced the greatest increase in occurrence were court appearances (3,510 more), and pleas (2,243 more). "Other" concerns include appeals, fine options, and bail.

TABLE 2: Client-Oriented and Agency-Oriented Criminal Courtworker Services and Frequency of Activity (1980-81)

Client Oriented:	Number of Occasions:	%
Legal Information	14,960	20.4
Client Support	12,520	17.1
Counselling	7,410	10.1
Legal Assistance	9,383	12.8
Court Service	5,450	7.4
Legal Aid Referrals	3,130	4.3
Refer Elsewhere	3,340	4.6
Transportation	714	1.0
Other	<u>1,819</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Total	58,726	80.2%
Agency Oriented:		
Case Conference	7,794	10.7
Assist Police	690	0.9
Attend Meetings	1,145	1.6
Public Speaking	204	0.3
Assist Probation	855	1.2
Assist Parole	498	0.7
Assist Social Worker	455	0.6
Attend Workshops	240	0.3
Other	<u>2,570</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Total	<u>14,451</u>	<u>19.8%</u>
Overall TOTAL	<u><u>73,177</u></u>	<u><u>100.0%</u></u>

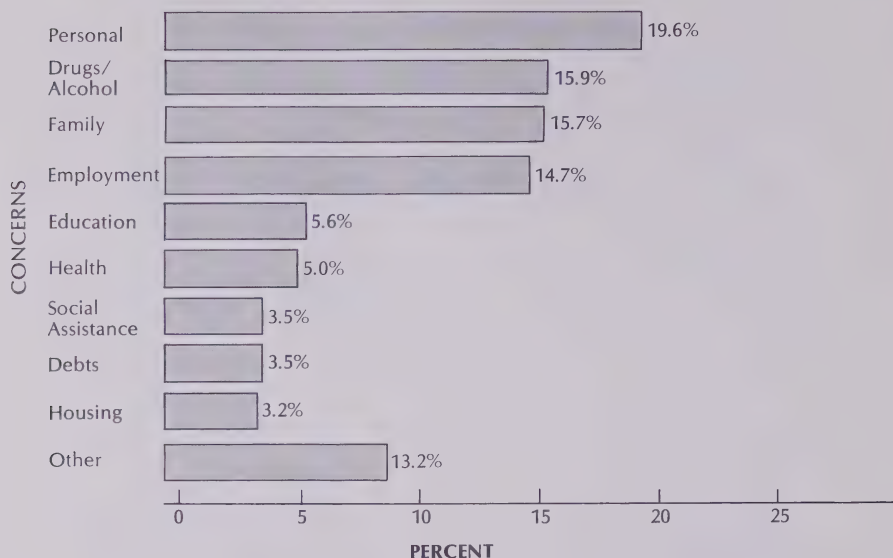
Criminal Courtworkers were involved in a number of activities; these activities were divided into two areas of service: 1) Client-Oriented and 2) Agency-Oriented services.

Client-Oriented services were those activities carried out in preparation for a court appearance and also those related to follow-up after court. Client-oriented services accounted for 80.2% of the services provided.

The most frequent client-oriented services provided were giving legal information (20.4%); client support (17.1%); and legal assistance (12.8%).

Agency-oriented services refer to those services provided by courtworkers to other agencies when asked to do so by those agencies. Criminal Courtworkers provided assistance to other agencies on 14,451 occasions during 1980-81.

GRAPH 4: Other Concerns Dealt With By Criminal Courtworkers (1980-81)



In the course of providing legal assistance, Criminal Courtworkers often find their clients expressing other concerns and problems. These concerns are not always strictly legal, and can relate to such things as personal or financial matters. Courtworkers provide counselling and referrals for these problems (when possible), in order to better ensure the client's successful return to society. Personal matters accounted for 19.6% of client concerns, followed by drugs/alcohol (15.9%) and family problems (15.7%). "Other" concerns included information, cultural and recreation.

throughout the province. The courtworkers supervise Native families to prevent the apprehension of children and assist in reuniting Native families. The family courtworkers provide personal counselling; appear in court with clients; provide legal information; give client support; and build up better communication between Native people and Social Workers.

FAMILY COURTWORKER PROGRAM:

Since 1974, Native Counselling Services of Alberta has provided Courtworker services in the Family and Juvenile Courts. These Courtworkers act as a liaison between Native families and Social Agencies and the Courts. They ensure that Native people are fully aware of their rights, responsibilities and the procedures involved in the Courts.

The demand for this service has steadily increased since 1974 and the program now includes 24 courtworkers who are stationed



Clarence Wolfleg (right), Area Supervisor, Calgary and Eddie Gillis Area Supervisor, Lac La Biche.

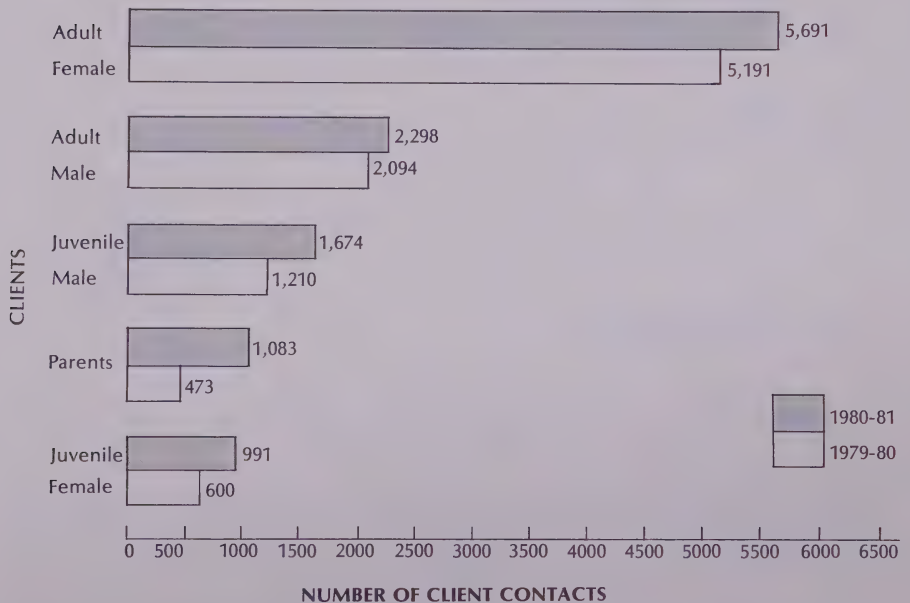


Marion Schulte, Courtworker, High Level.



Valerie Pelletier, Courtworker, Calgary.

GRAPH 5: Family and Juvenile Courtworker Program Client Contacts (1979-80 and 1980-81)

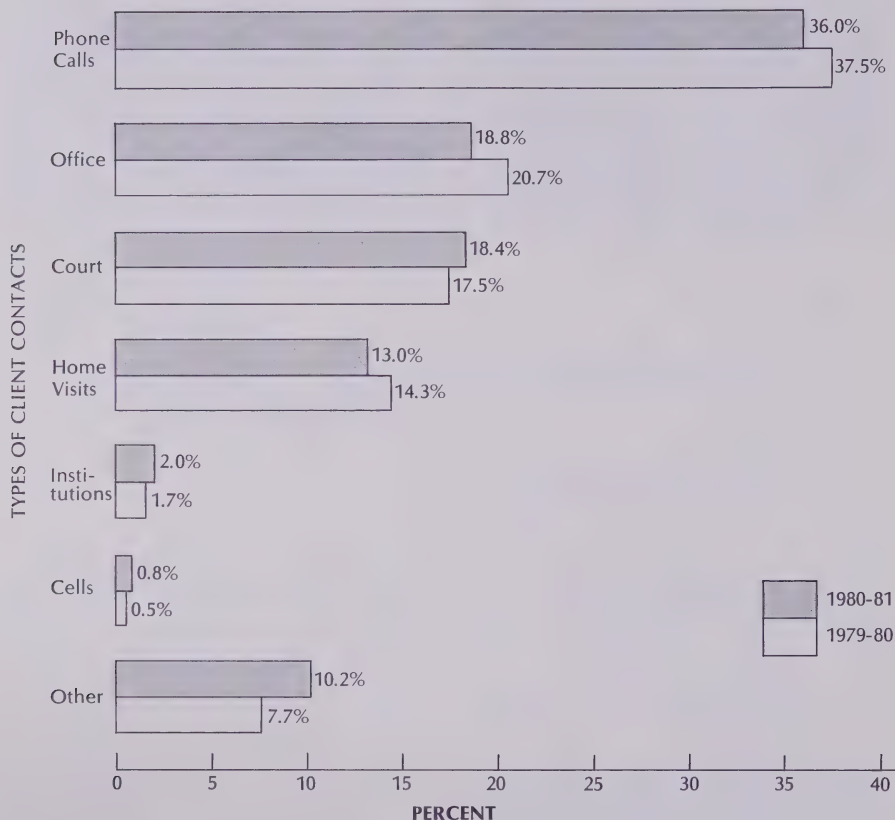


During 1980-81, NCSA Family Courtworkers provided services to clients on 11,737 occasions (for both adults and juveniles), an increase of 2,168 client contacts over the previous year. Adult females made up the largest group of client contacts (5,691), followed by adult males (2,298). There were 2,665 client contacts made with male and female juveniles. Each Family

Courtworker averaged 489 client contacts in 1980-81.

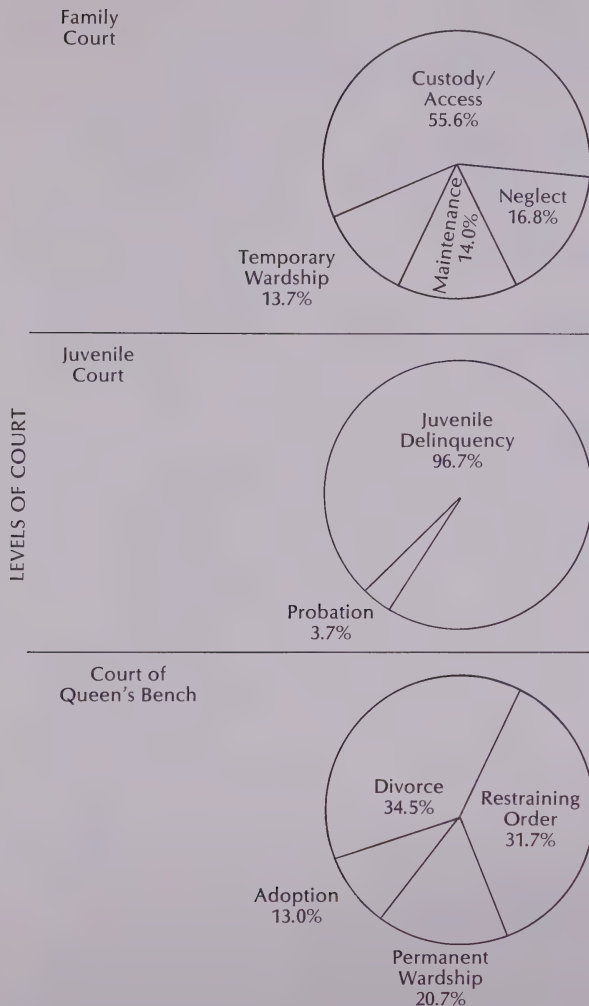
There were 1,050 clients referred by other agencies in 1980-81, an increase of 660 over referrals during 1979-80. NCSA Family Courtworkers also provided services to other agencies (public and private) on 5,810 occasions.

GRAPH 6: Client Contacts (Family Courtworker 1979-80 and 1980-81)



Family Courtworkers contacted their clients in a variety of ways. The greatest proportion of contacts were made by phone (37.5%). Clients were also contacted in NCSA offices (18.8%), at court (18.4%), and at home (13.0%).

GRAPH 7: Number of Cases Dealt With By Family Courtworkers (1980-81)

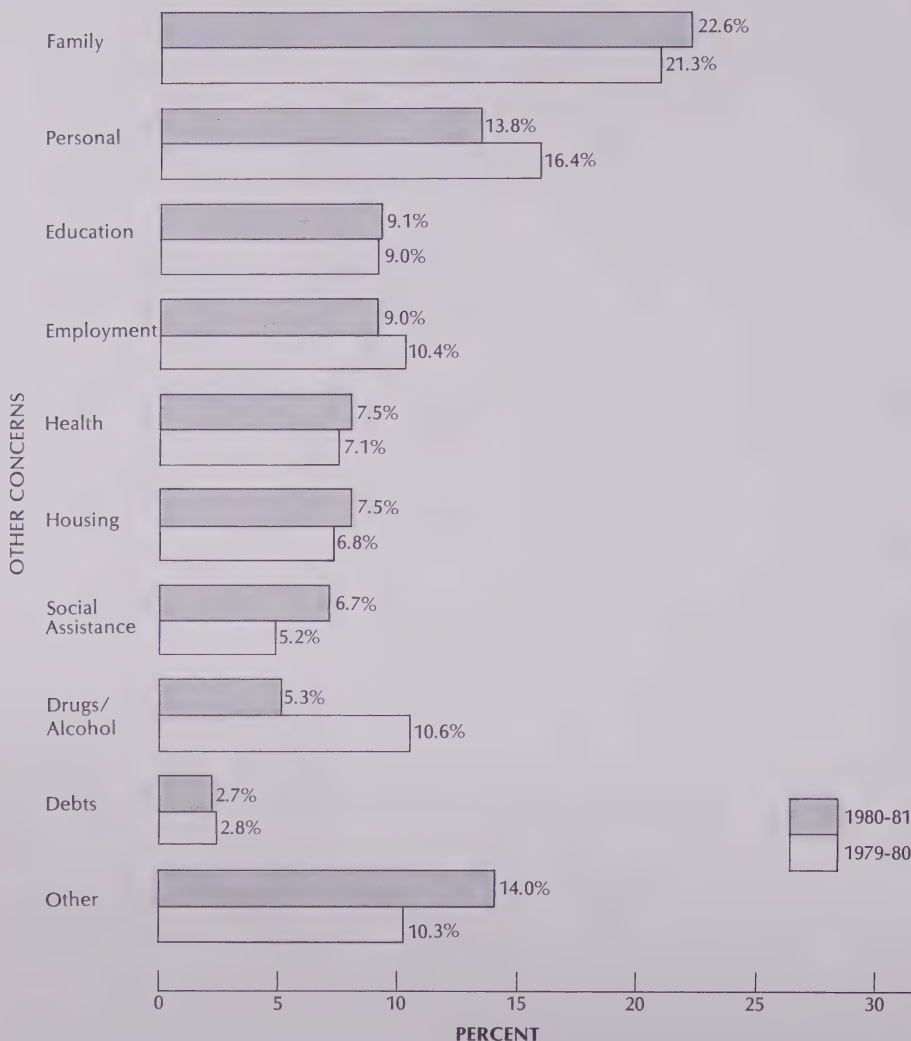


Family Courtworkers must work in three different levels of court, Family, Juvenile and Court of Queen's Bench, depending on the type of case involved.

While Courtworkers handle a wide variety of legal concerns, most of their client cases fall into

a small number of clearly defined categories. In Family Court, Family Courtworkers dealt mainly with Custody/Access cases (55.6%). In Juvenile Court, Family Courtworkers dealt mainly with one category, Juvenile Delinquency (96.7%).

GRAPH 8: Other Concerns Dealt With By Family Courtworkers (1979-80 and 1980-81)



Many clients come to Family Courtworkers for help with other concerns, in addition to their legal problems. Of the concerns expressed, the largest number were family concerns (22.6%), followed by personal problems (13.8%), and

educational concerns (9.1%). There was a slight decrease (5.3%) in the number of drug and alcohol concerns handled by Family Courtworkers in 1980.

TABLE 3: Client-Oriented and Agency-Oriented Family Courtworker Services and Frequency of Occurrence (1980-81)

Client-Oriented:	Frequency	%
Counseling	4,942	18.2
Client Support	4,481	16.5
Legal Information	3,749	13.8
Legal Assistance	1,684	6.2
Referrals Elsewhere	1,208	4.5
Court Service	1,164	4.3
Transportation	777	3.0
Refer to Legal Aid	700	2.6
Birth Certificate	39	0.1
Other	<u>1,649</u>	<u>6.1</u>
Total	20,393	75.0%
 Agency-Oriented:		
Case Conference	3,231	12.0
Assist Social Workers	1,187	4.4
Attend Meetings	1,049	4.0
Assist Probation	259	1.0
Assist Lawyer	255	1.0
Assist Police	254	1.0
Other	231	0.9
Workshops	156	0.6
Public Speaking	<u>127</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Total	<u>6,749</u>	<u>25.0%</u>
Overall TOTAL	<u><u>27,142</u></u>	<u><u>100.0%</u></u>

The Family Courtworkers provide a large number of services to clients and agencies, these services can be divided into two areas: 1) Client-oriented and 2) Agency-oriented services.

Client-oriented services are those activities carried out in preparation for a court appearance as well as other legal matters not directly related to court appearances. Client-oriented services accounted for 75.0% of the total services provided. Eighteen percent of the client-oriented services were Counselling, followed by Client Support (16.5%).

Agency-oriented services refer to services provided by Family Courtworkers to other agencies when asked to do so by those agencies. Courtworkers provided services to other agencies on 6,788 occasions during 1980-81. The major agency-oriented activities were attending case conferences (3,231), assisting Social Workers (1,187) and attending meetings (1,049).



Gail Williamson, Juvenile Courtworker, Edmonton.

NATIVE YOUTH GROUP PROJECT — Edmonton:

In an effort to expand its juvenile programming, NCSA has implemented the Native Youth Group Project. As an extension of Family Courtwork the Native Youth Group Project presents an opportunity to provide more specialized services to NCSA Juvenile Court clients. Of particular concern to this Project is the number of juveniles who are involved in the legal system because of drugs, alcohol and solvent abuse. Concern is also directed towards youth who are experiencing difficulties in their family life, at school, and in developing constructive recreational activities.

The purposes of the Project are:

- 1) to prevent delinquency and reduce recidivism amongst Native juveniles within the Edmonton area;
- 2) to increase pride and awareness of Native heritage.

The project is coordinated by the NCSA Juvenile Courtworker with assistance from other NCSA Family Courtworkers. Students are hired during the summer to help with the increase in the number of activities that are sponsored at that time. Program staff provide the following services:

- 1) Courtwork Services
- 2) Probation Services
- 3) Educational and Cultural Activities
- 4) Drop-in Centre
- 5) Family Involvement
- 6) Liaison Activities
- 7) Recreational and Social Programs

The Native Youth Group Project is directed towards Native and non-Native juvenile offenders between the ages of 12-16 years in the Edmonton area. These juveniles are informed of the program and encouraged to participate by the Juvenile and Family courtworkers. Other referrals come from social workers, teachers, parents, other agencies and self-referrals. During 1980, an average of 15 juveniles attended the social and recreational functions of the program each month. During the months of July and August, this average increased to 30 juveniles. As 1980-81 was the Native Youth Group Project's first year of operation, there were some problems (growing pains) experienced, particularly with respect to funding. A lot of effort that normally would have been put into providing services to clients had to be spent on fund raising activities. It is hoped that during 1981-82 a more reliable source of funding can be established and two more program staff hired.

PAROLE PROGRAM:

In 1970, the Courtworkers began helping Native inmates formulate acceptable parole plans, and to assist Parole Officers in the supervision of Native parolees. This arrangement is now formalized into a fee-for-service contract with the National Parole Service. Among the services provided by the program are:

- 1) the preparation of Community Investigation Reports concerning inmates on Temporary Absences in the community;
- 2) the supervision of inmates on Temporary Absence passes.

As of March 31, 1981, NCSA had one full-time Parole Officer located in Edmonton. Parole supervision is now being done by all court-workers on a part-time basis. In the past year NCSA staff conducted 70 Community Investigations and supervised 86 cases. Seventy-seven of these were Mandatory Supervision cases and nine fell in with the category of Parole Supervision. Eighty-two of the cases were males and four were females.

Of the 86 people supervised, 23.3% successfully completed their terms, 35% had their terms suspended or revoked, 6% were transferred to other areas, and the remaining 35% were still active on March 31, 1981.



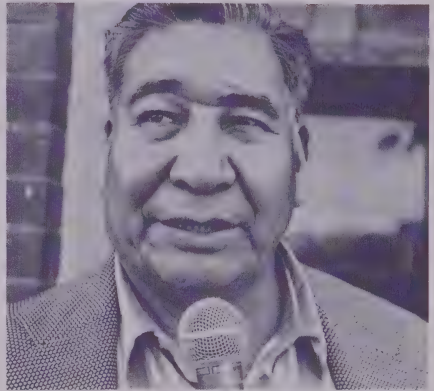
Peace River Correctional Institution.

LIAISON OFFICER PROGRAM:

As a result of the high proportion of Native inmates in most Alberta prisons, NCSA entered into a contract with the Canadian Penitentiary Services to provide a Liaison Officer at the Drumheller Institution in 1972. Later in the same year, a similar contract was signed with the Alberta Correctional Services for a Liaison Officer at the Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Institute. The program has since expanded to include nine of the Federal and Provincial institutions in the province: Bowden, Drumheller, the Edmonton Maximum Security Institution, the Grierson Centre, and the Calgary, Fort Saskatchewan, Lethbridge, Peace River and St. Paul Correctional Institutions. During 1980-81, two additional staff members were hired to bring the total to eleven program staff members.

The client contacts made by Native Liaison Officers (located in Provincial Institutions) and Native Program Coordinators (located in Federal

Institutions) in 1980-81, totaled 6,012 (5,721 males and 291 females). The services provided to these inmates included: 1) counselling, 2) assistance in obtaining day parole, 3) educational assistance, 4) employment assistance, 5) legal contacts, 6) family contacts, 7) A.A. meetings, 8) escorting prisoners to functions, 9) parole planning and parole supervision, 10) community assessments and 11) workshops.



Frank Turningrobe, Liaison Officer, Calgary Correctional Institute.

Native Liaison Officers and Program Coordinators sit in on most classification and selection committees within the institutions. They also work with the Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood groups and encourage Native inmate involvement in institutional and community programs.



Some of NCSA's Liaison Officers.

GRAPH 9: Number of Client Contacts Made By Liaison Officers (1976-80)



NUMBERS REPRESENT TOTAL CLIENT CONTACTS FOR EACH YEAR

FAMILY LIFE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM:

The Family Life Improvement Program (FLIP) completed its second year of operation in 1980-81.

The overall objective of the Family Life Improvement Program is to provide assistance to people experiencing difficulties in their family situation. More specifically FLIP provides:

- 1) information designed to help clients identify and find solutions to problems encountered with their children and other family members;
- 2) information to clients regarding possible resources available to assist in solving family problems, how to obtain access to these resources, and how to achieve maximum benefits from them;
- 3) a group situation where people participate in the process of upgrading their own family living skills and to facilitate communication between people with similar problems;
- 4) the development of family life educational resources specifically designed to meet the

needs of families being assisted by Native Counselling Services.



Diane Jeffery, FLIP Worker, Edmonton.

The first priority of the program is to assist women who have had their children removed from their care by Child Welfare authorities. The Program staff endeavor to strengthen the home situations in order that they will be prepared to provide a more acceptable level of care. Further, the program brings parents to an understanding that good parenting skills are learned and not an instinctive response, and that love, although an essential ingredient, is not enough.

Aid is provided through:

- 1) Formal Classes: On Monday and Wednesday afternoons, formal classes designed to provide information on family life are held. Group leaders make use of lectures, audio/-visual material and group discussions.
- 2) Day Trips/Crafts: On Tuesday afternoons, day trips and craft sessions are offered to clients. The trips are used to introduce clients to other Social Service agencies which may be of use to them, and to recreational activities they can participate in as a family unit. The craft sessions are designed to provide clients with a setting where they can relate to each other on a one to one basis while participating in constructive leisure activities.



FLIP craft session.

During 1980-81, 1,302 client contacts were made by the FLIP workers. Ninety-three groups went through the formal classes, day trips and craft sessions. FLIP workers provided personal counselling, home visits, and referrals to other agencies. FLIP workers also provided assistance to other agencies when so requested.

SELF-HELP IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM — SLAVE LAKE:

The NCSA Courtworkers in Slave Lake became increasingly concerned about the high incidence of Native women who were having their children apprehended and placed in foster homes. It was observed that most of these women were single parents, unemployed, and had alcohol problems. In an attempt to deal with this problem the Self-Help Improvement Program (SHIP), was organized in the spring of 1980. The program is directed by a Family Courtworker in Slave Lake and assisted by other NCSA staff who work closely with community agencies. The program objectives are rehabilitative and designed to: 1) accelerate the apprehended children's return home, 2) prevent reapprehension and 3) help prevent premanent wardship.

The program is set up to provide weekly meetings for discussion and crafts instruction. Resources include films and guest speakers to promote discussion. A range of topics are discussed and include: supervision and guidance of children, household and financial management, unemployment and depression.

The meetings are held in the NCSA office one night a week. During 1980-81, attendance averaged about nine members weekly. Field trips are also conducted. More specifically the weekly meetings provide:

- 1) information to clients designed to help them understand child apprehensions, supervision orders, foster homes and other legal procedures;
- 2) support and counselling for dealing with alcohol problems;
- 3) a group situation where people participate in the process of upgrading their own living skills and to facilitate communication between people with similar problems.

HOMEMAKERS PROGRAM:

The Homemakers Program began as a pilot project in the Edmonton area in 1976 and has experienced a steady growth in the number of people using its services. Its main objective is to keep Native families intact by assisting with child care, housekeeping, budgeting and counselling in the home. Services are provided on both a day-care and live-in basis, with many of the workers being recruited from the ranks of former NCSA clients. Homemaker services are made available upon the request of a Social Worker.

Services provided by the Homemakers include:

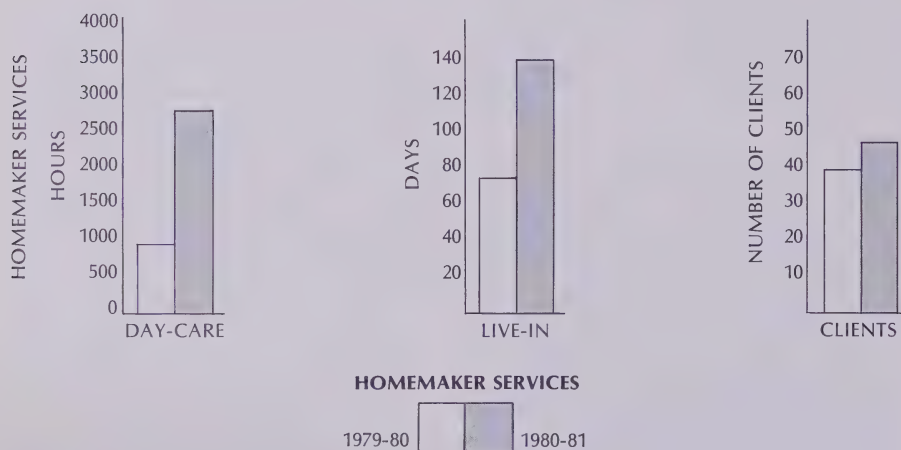
- 1) providing housekeeping and child care for Native women who are unable to cope with their current situations and are in danger of losing their children due to neglect or inadequacy of care;
- 2) providing child care aid to assist mothers who are adjusting to the return or possible return of their children from care;
- 3) providing encouragement to Native mothers who are seeking alternatives to their present lifestyles through such programs as Alcoholics Anonymous, Better Parenting, Adult Development Courses,

Upgrading, Poundmakers or Henwood, Life Skills, etc.

- 4) acting as a liaison between Social Workers and their clients when there is difficulty in interpreting differences in lifestyle or culture.

Homemakers provide these services on a fee-for-service basis and receive payment from the Department of Social Services and Community Health. In the past year, services were provided to 44 clients (18 new clients, 26 continuing clients), for a total of 3,469 hours (day-care), and 143 days (live-in). These services were delivered by 39 part-time workers.

GRAPH 10: Services Provided By Homemakers (1979-80 and 1980-81) and Number of Clients



FINE OPTION PROGRAM — GLEICHEN:

The Fine Option Program in Gleichen has been in operation since the summer of 1977, and is a joint venture of NCSA and the Alberta Solicitor General's Department. Services are provided by two Courtworkers in Gleichen, and the program is supervised by the Calgary office of the Solicitor General's Department. The guidelines and objectives followed are those that were set out by the Alberta Fine Option Program in 1977.

The program may be conducted in one of two phases, the pre-institutional phase which focuses on persons who would be incarcerated due to an inability to pay a fine, or the institutional phase which deals with persons who have been incarcerated for default in payment of a fine. In

the latter phase, the program is carried out while the client is on Temporary Absence from prison. Nine people were involved in the institutional phase and 231 were involved in the pre-institutional phase of the program at Gleichen.

While various options are available within the general program, Community Work Service was the option chosen for the program in Gleichen. Persons who take part in the program are paid at the rate of \$4.00 per hour until they work off the equivalent of their fine. By using this approach, the directors of the program are attempting to achieve two major objectives:

- 1) providing a reasonable alternative to imprisonment through community work service, for offenders who are unable or unwilling to pay a fine;

- 2) reducing the costs in such areas as transporting offenders to prisons and reducing demands on prison facilities.



Fine Option Work Service, Gleichen.

During 1980-81, 230 people took part in the Gleichen Fine Option program. These people were charged with 306 offences for a total of \$43,881.00 in fines. Two hundred and twenty of them were male and 45 were female. Of those involved in the program, 92.0% successfully completed their assignments, 4.0% cancelled and eight people were still active on March 31, 1981. The number of man-hours worked was 10,969.



Fine Option Work Service, Gleichen.

NCSA Courtworkers in various parts of Alberta are also involved in already-established Fine Option programs. They are involved mainly in the supervision of Natives who are taking part in the programs. Most notable is the Hobbema area, where 30 clients were supervised and successfully completed the program during 1980-81.

THE MINIMUM SECURITY FORESTRY CAMPS:

Native Counselling Services, in a joint venture with the Provincial Solicitor General's Department, sponsors two Minimum Security Forestry Camps in Alberta. The camps, Beaver Lake and Westcastle River are located near Lac La Biche and Pincher Creek respectively. Unlike other camps, they are not staffed by Correctional Officers, but by Native Camp Officers. The staff at each camp consists of a Camp Director, four Camp Officers and a Cook.



Beaver Lake Forestry Camp.

The objective of the program is to provide men of primarily Native origin with an alternative work and leisure program not readily available in the provincial institutions. Working on a normal incentive pay (\$3-5/day), the inmates are involved in forestry work and community projects. The aims of the project are to prevent recidivism by: 1) involving the inmates in the community and using its resources, 2) providing counselling from NCSA and other agencies, 3) teaching life and work skills, and 4) aiding the inmate in finding permanent employment on release.



Harry Pruden, Beaver Lake Camp Coordinator (right), Fred L'Hirondelle, Westcastle River Camp Coordinator.

The Beaver Lake Forestry Camp is designed to hold a maximum of 20 inmates from St. Paul and Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Institutions. The camp became operational in March, 1979, with the arrival of the first inmates (4). The inmate population now averages 20. During 1980-81, 117 inmates (all of whom are Native), took part in the programs at Beaver Lake Camp.

The Westcastle River Forestry camp began operations in October, 1980 and was modeled after the Beaver Lake Camp. Inmates for the camp are drawn from the Lethbridge Correctional Institute and total twenty when the camp is at full capacity. Since October, 38 inmates have taken part in the Camp programs, and on the average stayed from four to five weeks.



Westcastle River Forestry Camp.

HIGH LEVEL DIVERSION PROJECT:

The High Level Diversion Project was started as a pilot project in 1977 to provide diversion services to the communities of High Level, Assumption, Ft. Vermilion, Paddle Prairie, Meander River, Rainbow Lake, La Crete and Jean D'or Prairie. The demonstration phase of the project ended in February, 1981 and continued funding is currently being negotiated. The objectives of the Project are:

- 1) to offer an alternative to incarceration;
- 2) to involve the victim, community and offender in the resolution of problems arising from law infractions;
- 3) to assist in maintaining a sense of responsibility on the part of the offender and the community.

The Project is operated by a Coordinator and a secretary. The Coordinator's main responsibilities are to set up diversion agreements (with the assistance of the screening committee), to supervise divertees and to educate the communities about diversion. The screening committee is made up of community members who

have volunteered to assist in the diversion process.

Divertees may be expected to work for the victim, pay restitution, carry out community work projects, make an apology, accept counselling from the Coordinator or any combination of the above. Offenses eligible for diversion include: theft under \$200, mischief under \$50, common assault, breaking and entering (for juveniles), fraud, and a number of other minor offences.

Twenty-five clients (11 juveniles and 14 adults) took part in the program during 1980-81. Nineteen successfully completed the program, three partially completed, one moved out of the area and three are pending as of March 31, 1981.

SUICIDE PREVENTION PROGRAM — HOBBEMA:

The Suicide Prevention Program is a specialized service provided by the Family Courtworker in Hobbema in conjunction with her regular duties. The program was initiated in February, 1978 in response to the growing concern over the incidence of attempted suicide in the Hobbema area. It has since become an established, accepted, and vital part of NCSA's services in that area.

Referrals to the program are made by the RCMP, by Mental Health Services, and also by the clients themselves (over the telephone). The type of counselling offered varies, but is usually of a task-centered and supportive nature. Both individuals and families are seen, and the counsellor makes a special effort to see clients in their homes rather than in her office. Clients are usually seen on a weekly basis, with the average length of contact being two months. Referrals have been made to other agencies and institutions in the area (e.g.: the Hobbema Detox Centre, Alberta Hospital, Ponoka), and follow-up by the counsellor is provided where appropriate.

During the past year, 18 people between the ages of 11 and 48 were referred to the program, the majority of whom had attempted suicide by drug overdose.

IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAM—STANDOFF:

The Impaired Driving Program is a course offered for people who have been convicted of liquor-related driving offenses. It operates out of the NCSA office in Standoff, and is a joint venture of NCSA and the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (AADAC).

The program was first presented on the Blood Indian Reserve in 1973 by Kainai Community Services. NCSA assumed responsibility for the program in February, 1974, and it is administered by a Criminal Courtworker in conjunction with her regular duties.

The course consists of four lectures and covers a variety of subjects associated with safe-driving and alcohol abuse. It utilizes the services of a number of guest lecturers (e.g.: RCMP officers, Band Elders, Public Health Nurses, AADAC counsellors, etc.) as well as films and slide shows. The general aim of the program is to reduce the incidence of impaired driving by making people more aware of the hazards involved and their responsibility in reducing them. The program is sanctioned by the Motor Vehicle Branch and is compulsory for anyone convicted of a liquor-related driving offence. Certificates of completion are provided by AADAC and forwarded to the Motor Vehicle Branch prior to the reissuing of the participant's driver's license.

During 1980-81, three courses were held, all of which were in Standoff. A total of 154 people attended the program, and 100 certificates of completion were issued. It should be noted that many of the people who attend the courses are observers and do not receive certificates of completion.

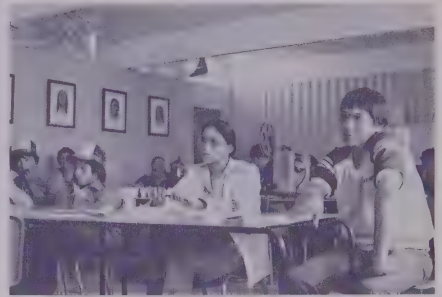
LEGAL EDUCATION/MEDIA DEPARTMENT:

NCSA has been actively involved in the organization and presentation of workshops where people from every part of the Justice System meet with Native people in Native communities. The workshops are designed to improve the understanding between Native people and the Justice System and are initiated and organized by the local Courtworkers.

In 1980-81, NCSA sponsored a total of 29 workshops in 18 different locations in Alberta. Topics included: impaired driving, gun control, Native culture, alcoholism and legal information. The average attendance at these various workshops was 37 people.

The Media Department was established in 1979 in order to facilitate the production of audio/visual presentations that would help make explanations of the Justice System easier to understand. These presentations deal with topics relevant to Native people and their involvement with the Justice System. More specifically, the goals of the Media Department are to:

- 1) educate Native people on legal matters with respect to their rights, obligations and responsibilities under the law;
- 2) increase cross-cultural awareness of Native legal problems.



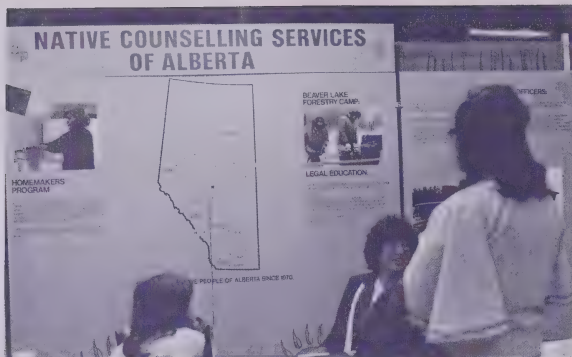
Workshop on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Bonnyville.

The Media Department's original focus was to provide resource material primarily for Legal Education workshops. The focus has expanded to include the provision of material for NCSA public relations, staff training and newsletter.

The Media Department consists of three staff members. The department is capable of producing sound tracks, photographs, slide/tape presentations, film strips, VTR $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\frac{3}{4}$ ", and public relations displays. The media staff have access to media equipment at the University of Alberta — Department of Extension, Alberta Native Communications Society and commercial outlets.



Indian Act Workshop, Gleichen.



NCSA public relations display.

SLIDE/TAPES AVAILABLE FROM NCSA:

1. ONE DAY AT A TIME

15 minutes

The story of a man who progresses from social drinking to alcoholism. His home life degenerates until he realizes he is alcoholic and tries to cope with his problem.

2. THE TRIALS OF JENNIE MORIN

13 minutes

This presentation studies the relationship between the Native ways of social justice and the legal mechanics of the white society. It gives a brief history of cultural differences and raises the question of pride in race, family and one's self. It examines the real challenges of moving to a big city by attempting to see the big world in terms of the smaller worlds we know.

3. ARREST AND YOUR RIGHTS

15 minutes

This slide/tape presentation tells you what to do if you are arrested by the police. It follows the case history of a robbery and shows you how to get help from Native Courtworkers who will advise you of your rights, explain courtroom procedures to you, and assist in getting legal aid for you.

4. UP YOUR NOSE

10 minutes

A dramatization of a glue sniffing episode, explaining some of the symptoms of "sniffing" and illustrating some of the causes that lead young people into the world of drugs. The drama concludes on a tragic note, showing the unhappy consequences resulting from the activities of a glue-sniffing gang.

5. A 79¢ HIGH

19 minutes

This presentation was designed as a follow-up to the previous production "Up Your Nose" and is aimed at the parents of glue sniffers. The presentation examines the symptoms of glue or solvent sniffing and its effects, outlines the legal actions that can be enforced in this regard, and suggests to the parents what steps they might take in the event they discover their children are sniffers.

6. MANY LAWS

25 minutes

This production deals with Native hunting and fishing rights. This presentation attempts to untangle and to explain in layman's terms, the provisions of the laws (Federal, Provincial, International Treaties and Indian Treaties) which apply to Native hunting and fishing rights. It is hoped that through this presentation, Native hunters and fishermen will better understand the existing legislation which governs the activities upon which many Natives still depend for their livelihood.

7. DO NOT BEND, MUTILATE OR STAPLE 15 minutes

This presentation, which was prepared for the 1977 Child Welfare League of America Regional Conference, looks at Child Welfare Services, especially foster care, in the Province of Alberta from the Native perspective.

8. THE OMBUDSMAN 15 minutes

"The Ombudsman" outlines the duties and jurisdiction of Alberta's Ombudsman. Also included are several examples of recent case histories which serve to illustrate some of the results of the complaint procedure should viewers wish to employ the services of the Ombudsman.

9. THREE WIVES 15 minutes

An intimate look at the wives and families of three men who have been sent to prison. The presentation deals with the struggles and the hardships which the women have to overcome in order to survive in the world without their husbands. The perseverance and optimism displayed by the women provides encouragement for others in similar situations.

10. THE FATALITY INQUIRIES ACT 14 minutes

The old Coroners Act was replaced by the Fatality Inquiries Act in June of 1977. This presentation briefly outlines the reasons for autopsies and public inquiries, as well as indicating the differences between new legislation and the old Coroners Act.

11. A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A COURTWORKER 17 minutes

This presentation follows a typical day in the life of an NCSA Criminal Courtworker. Beginning with an early morning visit to the office, the presentation clearly illustrates the legal and personal encounters that a courtworker experiences throughout the course of an average day's work, including a courtroom scene. Narration is by Judge D. Saks.

12. DIVERSION: THE OTHER ALTERNATIVE 15 minutes

An inside look at the Diversion Project in High Level, Alberta. This project attempts to divert or redirect minor offenders away from and also to give the community a stronger voice in the corrections process.

13. EVALUATION 15 minutes

This presentation examines both program and staff evaluation in terms of current NCSA projects. The need for on-going evaluation is discussed as a tool basic to improving the efficiency of the agency's programs and for providing information to detect where more, or new programs are needed.

14. ALCOHOL (BLACKFOOT LANGUAGE VERSION) 17 minutes

The story of one man's struggle against alcohol abuse. Set in the city of Calgary, the presentation explores the old skid row haunts and riverbank drinking spots before moving on into a promising future that is based upon traditional values.

15. THE FAMILY COURTWORKER 16 minutes

Beginning with a case in Family Court, this presentation looks at the duties and daily activities of an NCSA Family Courtworker. The presentation also provides a look at some of the related programs, including the Homemakers and the Family Life Improvement Program.

16. WILLS AND ESTATES FOR ALBERTANS 14 minutes

Questions such as "What is a will?", "Why should I make a will?", "How do I set up a will?" are answered. Of particular importance are the sections dealing with the Indian Act and Child Custody.

17. THE NCSA STORY* (1981 VERSION)

15 minutes

This presentation briefly describes the history and development of Native Counselling Services of Alberta. It also introduces the viewer to the various projects and services currently available from NCSA. This is a good introductory presentation that is suitable for workshops and seminars.

18. TRAPPER'S RIGHTS*

14 minutes

This presentation deals with the control of the Wildlife population by explaining the role of the Alberta Trappers Association and by discussing the proper management of trap lines, eligibility for damage compensation, fur management zones, Indian trappers licenses, Metis trappers licenses, and other licenses required to sell furs in Alberta.

19. FINE OPTION PROGRAM*

13 minutes

Provides a brief history of the objectives of the Fine Option Program and looks at the program as it operates in Gleichen, Alberta. The presentation illustrates, by examples, the operation of the program.

20. FOOTPRINTS*

7 minutes

Designed primarily for an audience of kindergarden to grade three students, this presentation touches upon the dangers of giving in to peer pressure and stresses the importance of making one's own decisions on the road of life.

VIDEOTAPES:

1. Beaver Lake Camp*

45 minutes

(Available in ¾ and ½ Inch Tape)

The prime purpose of this recording is to be used as an introductory package for both NCSA and correctional staff. The secondary function is to provide an overview of the operational aspects of this minimum security forestry work camp that is located four miles from Lac La Biche. The tape provides an excellent outline of a unique camp program that is administered by a private agency. The camp is staffed by Native people and is designed to assist the provincial Native offenders serving the last few months of their sentence. This film is appropriate for members of the public who are interested in the correction services and for other correctional related agency staff.

2. Family Life Improvement Program*

4 part series

(¾ and ½ Inch Tape)

(1) 85 minutes (3) 105 minutes

(2) 65 minutes (4) 105 minutes

This presentation looks at the Family Life Improvement Program, which provides assistance to people experiencing difficulties in their family situation. The program offers a group situation to help people learn more about themselves and how to care for their children. Topics covered include (1) Suicide, (2) Rape, (3) Incest and (4) The Self-Help Improvement Program.

*1980-81 Productions

TRAINING PROGRAM:

The history of the training activities at NCSA goes back to the early days of the Courtworker Program. At first, most learning occurred on the job, at staff meetings and through informal discussions between NCSA staff and the agencies and personnel with which they came into contact. New staff relied heavily on the knowledge and skills of more experienced workers. They were also encouraged to attend sessions on Legal and Human Relations topics and to attend special training courses set up with the co-operation of Grant MacEwan Community College.

The program, based in Edmonton, consists of two full-time trainers (one concentrating on Criminal Court, the other on Family Court). The program is supervised by the Program Director: Resource Section, who does some training as well as supervising other NCSA programs.



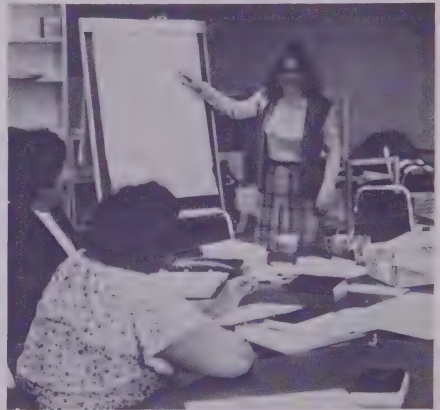
Amanda Golosky, Training Assistant, Edmonton.

NCSA's present training activities can be grouped into three types:

- 1) **Orientation of New Staff:** For the past four years, NCSA has offered an orientation session to groups of its newest staff soon after they start work. An initial session of two weeks deals with legal matters such as Criminal, Family and Correctional Law. NCSA procedures and programs are introduced together with skills required by NCSA staff. Follow-up sessions are conducted after orientation to further train staff in the areas of report writing, self-awareness and legal matters.
- 2) **Job Related Training:** Training sessions are scheduled to provide NCSA staff with up to three weeks additional training specifically related to their jobs. In addition to job or

program related training, NCSA sponsors sessions on public speaking and report writing which are open to any NCSA staff member wishing to attend.

- 3) **Seminars and Courses offered by other agencies:** NCSA staff are encouraged to attend seminars and courses offered by universities, community colleges, schools and other agencies. In 1980-81, NCSA staff attended seminars, courses, workshops and conferences such as: Advanced Secretarial Conference, Alternatives to Imprisonment Conference, Child Care Workers Conference, Custody of Children, Juvenile Justice Conference, Leadership, Law and Social Work, Managing the Criminal Justice System Conference, Parenting, Sexual Abuse of Children and Training for Trainers.



Staff Training.

Personnel from many agencies are involved in NCSA training sessions: Judges, Social Workers, Parole Officers, Probation Officers, Juvenile Workers, Lawyers, Court Clerks, Correctional Institution Officials and Legal Aid representatives. Their cooperation in helping NCSA staff acquire additional skills and knowledge is very much appreciated.

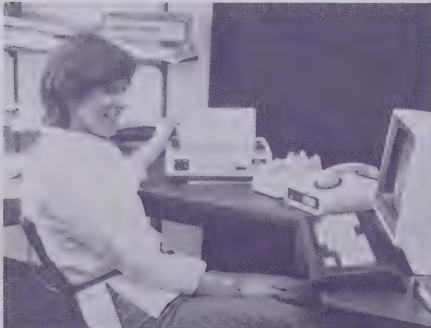
In addition to training its own staff, NCSA is actively involved in assisting other groups meet their training needs. NCSA staff have consulted with many agencies — Government and non-Government, Native and non-Native — on the issues of training and development for Native people.

RESEARCH, EVALUATION & PLANNING:

NCSA's Research, Evaluation and Planning program was started in 1978 when one researcher

was hired to do background research for new programs and to compile and write public documents on behalf of NCSA. The program has now expanded to include three permanent staff and a changing number of summer students, placement students and contract researchers. One research officer specializes in research, the other specializes in planning and evaluation. The research assistant handles acquisition of books for the library and assists in all research and planning activities. Research, Evaluation and Planning services include:

- 1) Providing information to NCSA staff — for example: carrying out reviews of programs, compiling client-based data and finding information on a wide variety of subjects.
- 2) Providing information on NCSA to other interested groups and agencies.
- 3) Providing information on Natives and the criminal justice system to interested groups and agencies.
- 4) Providing consultation services on research, planning and evaluation to other Social Service and Native organizations.
- 5) Developing a library service available for use by both staff and the public.
- 6) Writing public documents stating NCSA's policies, recommendations, etc.
- 7) Training students in research methods.



Elizabeth Lane, Research Coordinator, Edmonton.

Major highlights in 1980-81 for Research, Evaluation and Planning included:

- 1) The upgrading of NCSA's systems for statistics collection, and the purchase of a computer terminal. The computer terminal was obtained in response to increasing demands for information. Because of the growing size of the agency, statistics are becoming too unwieldy to compile and analyze by hand.
- 2) A growing change of focus into the area of juvenile delinquency prevention, family

counselling and other prevention-oriented programs. This has meant a change in focus for both research and planning.

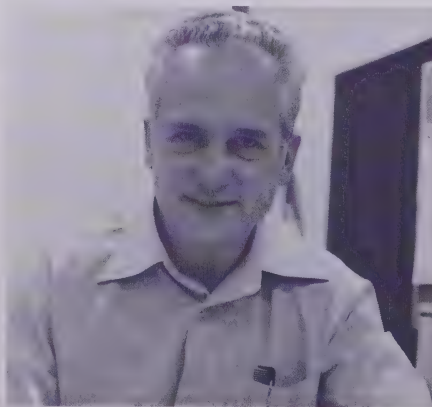
- 3) A major research thrust to carry out internal program reviews, for example, of the Forestry Camps and Fine Option Program.
- 4) Evaluation activities concentrating mainly on working with the outside evaluators carrying out the Criminal Courtwork Program evaluability assessment.



NCSA information system terminal.

BUDGET AND FUNDING:

NCSA's growth over the past decade is reflected in its rapid increase in budget. NCSA's budget has increased from \$85,000 in 1970-71 to over \$2.8 million in 1980-81. Funding is received from a large variety of sources. (see Table 4). These increasingly complex financial matters are dealt with by NCSA's Financial Administration which is located in the Edmonton main office.

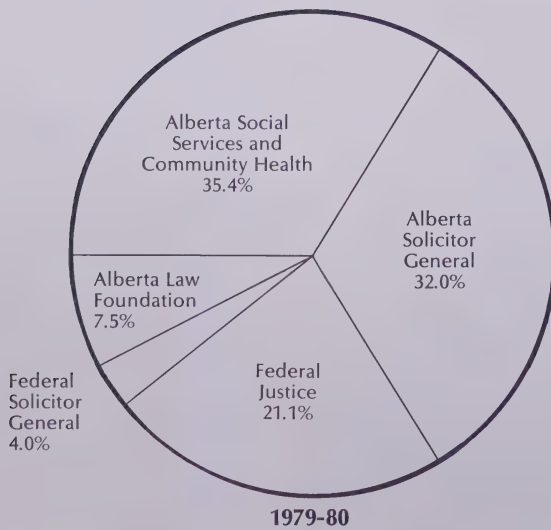
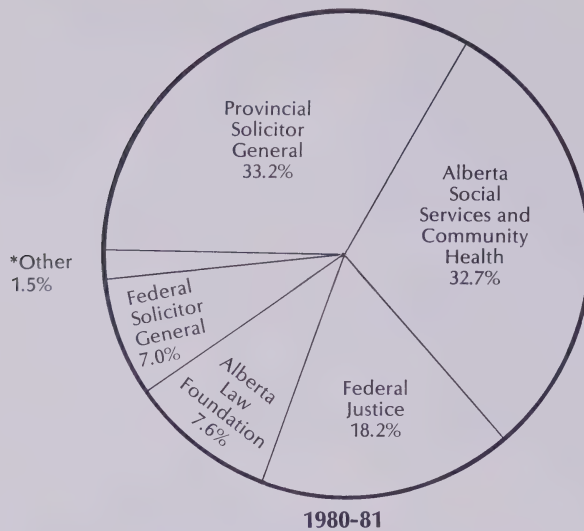


Don Whenham, Director of Administration, Edmonton.

TABLE 4: 1980-81 Program Budgets & Sources of Funding

Program	Budget	Percent of Total Budget	Source(s) of Funding
Criminal Courtwork	1,020,900	36.0%	Provincial Solicitor General and Federal Justice Department
Family Courtwork	841,704	30.3%	Alberta Social Services and Community Health
Provincial Liaison	216,550	8.4%	Provincial Solicitor General
Beaver Lake Camp	135,135	4.6%	Provincial Solicitor General
Federal Liaison	119,825	4.1%	Federal Solicitor General
Media	108,700	3.7%	Alberta Law Foundation
Research, Evaluation and Planning	104,600	3.5%	Alberta Law Foundation
Westcastle River Camp	75,147	2.6%	Provincial Solicitor General
Diversion Project	54,218	1.9%	Federal Solicitor General
Family Life Improvement Program	52,656	1.8%	Alberta Social Services and Community Health
Parole	35,031	1.2%	Federal Solicitor General
Summer Students and Juvenile Program	31,088	1.1%	Federal Manpower and Immigration, Native Secretariat, Alberta Law Foundation
Homemakers	18,692	0.6%	Alberta Social Services and Community Health, DIAND
National Courtworkers Conference	<u>7,117</u>	<u>0.2%</u>	Federal Justice Department
Total	<u><u>2,821,363</u></u>	<u><u>100.0%</u></u>	
Training	94,861		Funds for training are shared on a proportional basis by all sources and are included in each program budget.

GRAPH 11: NCSA Sources of Funding (1979-80 and 1980-81)



*Native Secretariat, Federal Manpower & Immigration, DIAND.

NCSA Board of Directors, March 31, 1981

Wilton Goodstriker, Cardston, President
Joe Cardinal, St. Paul, Vice-President
Lloyd Gwin, Grande Prairie, Secretary-Treasurer
Sharon Braglin, Calgary
Sam Laboucan, Driftpile
Danny Sinclair, Edmonton
Lawrence Mackinaw, Rocky Mountain House

Administrative Staff Members, March 31, 1981

Chester Cunningham, Edmonton, Executive Director
Harry Shanks, Edmonton, Assistant Director & Acting Program Director: Criminal Courtwork
Doug Heckbert, Edmonton, Program Director: Resources
Eileen Knott, Peace River, Program Director: Family Courtwork
Keith Purves, Edmonton, Program Director: Special Projects I
Don Whenham, Edmonton, Program Director: Administration
Gordon Williams, Edmonton, Program Director: Special Projects II
Helen Piper, Peace River, Area Supervisor
Amanda Boisvert, Slave Lake, Area Supervisor
Margaret Bruised Head, Lethbridge, Area Supervisor
Carola Cunningham, Edmonton, Area Supervisor — Criminal Courtwork
Lloyd Ewenin, Calgary, Area Supervisor — Family Courtwork
Eddie Gillis, Lac La Biche, Area Supervisor
Anne Manyfingers, Edmonton, Area Supervisor — Family Courtwork
Alex Piche, Hobbema, Area Supervisor
Clarence Wolfleg, Calgary, Area Supervisor — Criminal Courtwork
Lorraine Hope, Edmonton, Clerical Staff Supervisor

Program Coordinators and Contact People:

Family Life Improvement Program — Mary Arcand, Edmonton
Impaired Driving — Margaret Bruised Head, Lethbridge
Legal Education/Media — Francis Campbell, Edmonton
Parole — Neil Cunningham, Edmonton
Liaison — Wilfred Cunningham, Drumheller
Self-Help Improvement Program — Joan Courtorielle, Slave Lake
Training — Doug Heckbert, Edmonton
Suicide Prevention — Barb Hodgson, Hobbema
Family Courtwork — Eileen Knott, Peace River
Research — Liz Lane, Edmonton
Westcastle Minimum Security Camp — Fred L'Hirondelle, Westcastle
Homemakers — Rhonda Lizotte, Edmonton
Fine Options — Kathleen McHugh, Gleichen
Planning and Evaluation — Marianne Nielsen, Edmonton
Beaver Lake Minimum Security Camp — Harry Pruden, Beaver Lake
Criminal Courtwork — Harry Shanks, Edmonton
High Level Diversion Project — Florence Wanuch, High Level
Finances — Don Whenham, Edmonton
Native Youth Group Project — Gail Williamson, Edmonton



NCSA Staff Picnic.



Media Department Staff Meeting.



NCSA Northern Alberta Hockey Team.



Lorraine Hope, Executive Secretary, Edmonton.



NCSA Southern Alberta Hockey Team.

Date Due

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Native Counselling Services of
Alberta information package.

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CRIMINAL

COURTWORK

PROGRAM



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WHAT IS THE CRIMINAL COURTWORK PROGRAM?

- It is an NCSA program that provides clients with legal information, counselling and assistance in the following court systems: Court of Queen's Bench, Appeal Court, Provincial Court, Small Claims Court, the Hearing Office.

- It helps Native people gain a better understanding of their legal rights and responsibilities.

WHO DOES IT HELP?

- Any individual, Native or non-Native who has become involved with the law.
- There is NO CHARGE for services.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

- NCSA Criminal Courtworkers are located throughout the province.
- Their job involves:
 - explaining legal procedures and forms
 - explaining police procedures, such as laying of charges.
 - helping to get a lawyer
 - attending court with clients, giving support and speaking on their behalf
 - counselling clients on personal problems and needs such as housing, education, and employment

- giving referrals for serious problems (alcohol or drug addiction, for example)

- providing information on Probation, the Fine Option Program, bail hearings and NCSA programs
- helping clients in custody communicate with family and friends
- providing a language interpreter
- most Criminal Courtworkers are Commissioners for Oaths

WHY CONTACT A COURTWORKER?

- Learn about your legal rights and court procedures.
- Have help in getting a lawyer and standing up for yourself in court.
- Keep in contact with family and friends while in custody.

WHO TO CONTACT?

- The Courtworker in your area.

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SUICIDE

PREVENTION

PROGRAM



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WHAT IS THE SUICIDE PREVENTION PROGRAM?

- It is an NCSA program that helps people who are suffering from serious depression by counselling them and providing referrals.
- It helps prevent suicide.

WHO DOES IT HELP?

- Any person Native or non-Native, who is suffering from depression.
- Anyone who is recovering from a suicide attempt.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

- The program is run by a Court-worker who is a Registered Nursing Assistant.
- The Courtworker assists clients by:
 - talking to them
 - helping to work out personal problems
 - referring them to a doctor or hospital when necessary
 - advising them on how to take prescribed medication properly

- keeping in touch with them until they are stable

WHY SEEK OUR HELP?

- Have someone to talk to when you really need it.
- Have help in working out your problems.

WHO TO CONTACT?

- Barb Hodgson
Native Counselling Services Office
Hobbema (Box 359)
Telephone: (403) 585-3934

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FINE OPTION

PROGRAM



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WHAT IS THE FINE OPTION PROGRAM?

- It is a joint project of NCSA and the Alberta Solicitor General's Department.
- It gives people the option of working off a fine in the community instead of paying money or serving time in prison.

WHO DOES IT HELP?

- People who have been fined by the court and have been given time to pay.
- Individuals serving time in prison for defaulting on a fine.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

- After being fined by the court:
 - ask to be referred to the Fine Option Program.
 - talk with a Fine Option Program Worker.
 - the Fine Option Worker will figure out how many hours of work you must do to pay off your fine.
 - you should be able to complete your work on the Fine Option Program before your time to pay date expires.
 - you will be assigned to a job in the community, such as painting, shovelling snow, or cleaning yards.
 - your wages will go directly toward payment of your fine.

- If in prison for defaulting on a fine:

- you may be granted a Temporary Absence to work off your fine in the community.
- you may be assigned to a work project within the institution.
- when your fine has been worked off you will be released from the institution.

WHY PARTICIPATE?

- Help improve your community instead of spending time in prison.

WHO TO CONTACT?

- The courtworker in your area or a Fine Option Program staff member.
- A Native Liaison Officer.

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NATIVE

LIAISON OFFICER

PROGRAM



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WHAT IS THE NATIVE LIAISON OFFICER PROGRAM?

- It is a service NCSA provides to Native inmates of correctional institutions in Alberta.

WHO DOES IT HELP?

- Any Native inmate, male or female in an institution where a Native Liaison Officer is located.

WHAT DO NATIVE LIAISON OFFICERS DO?

- They assist inmates by:
 - helping to communicate with prison staff
 - explaining institution regulations
 - providing legal information
 - providing support at disciplinary hearings
 - helping to apply for and plan parole and Temporary Absences
 - escorting inmates on Temporary Absences
 - helping to apply for transfers
 - arranging for resource persons, such as employment or education counsellors, to visit the institutions
 - assisting the Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood with their activities
 - helping to keep in touch with relatives, friends, lawyers, Native organizations, etc.

- talking over personal and family problems

- helping to get assistance for special problems (alcoholism, for example).

- acting as a language interpreter

WHO TO CONTACT?

- Ask to see the Native Liaison Officer of the institution. Liaison Officers are located at the following correctional institutions:

Calgary
Fort Saskatchewan
Lethbridge
Peace River
St. Paul

or

- Ask to see the Native Program Coordinator. Native Program Coordinators are similar to Liaison Officers and are available in:

Bowden Institution
Drumheller Institution
Edmonton Institution
The Grierson Centre

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PAROLE

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WHAT IS THE NCSA PAROLE PROGRAM?

- It provides supervision for Native people who are on Parole or have been released under Mandatory Supervision.
- It helps former inmates adjust to society.

WHO DOES IT HELP?

- Any Native person who is on Parole or under Mandatory Supervision.
- Clients must be referred to NCSA by the Parole Office.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

- Clients are supervised by the NCSA Parole Program Supervisor or a Courtworker.
- Clients must report to their Supervisors on a regular basis.
- Supervisors assist clients by:
 - finding out what kind of support a Parolee is going to get from his community.
 - explaining terms and conditions of Parole and Mandatory Supervision.

- helping to find employment and a place to live when clients are having trouble.

- counselling clients on personal and family problems.

- helping to get assistance for special needs.

- Supervisors inform the Parole Office of their clients' progress.

WHY HAVE AN NCSA PAROLE SUPERVISOR?

- Have a Supervisor who understands Native culture and lifestyles.

WHO TO CONTACT?

- A Parole Officer.
- The Native Liaison Officer or Native Program Coordinator in your correctional institution.

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FAMILY

COURTWORK

PROGRAM



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WHAT IS THE FAMILY COURTWORK PROGRAM?

- It is an NCSA program that provides people with legal information, counselling and assistance in the Family and Juvenile Courts of Alberta.

- It helps people understand their legal rights and responsibilities.

- It helps families work out their problems and stay together.

WHO DOES IT HELP?

- Any youth, adult, or family, Native or non-Native.

- There is NO CHARGE for services provided by the Family Court-work Program.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

- NCSA Family Courtworkers are located throughout the province. Their job involves:

- acting as a liaison between their clients, social workers, and the courts
- informing people of their legal rights and explaining court procedures to them
- helping people obtain a lawyer
- referring people with special needs to other agencies and programs for help (such as alcoholism treatment or home-maker assistance)

- supervising visits between children in foster care and their natural parents
- supervising juveniles on probation

WHY SEEK OUR HELP?

- Learn about your legal rights

- Find out about Family and Juvenile Court procedures.

- Obtain assistance in finding a lawyer and standing up for yourself in court.

- Obtain help with family or personal problems.

WHO TO CONTACT?

- The Courtworker in your area.

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**YOUTH
PROGRAM**



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WHAT IS THE NCSA YOUTH PROGRAM?

- It is a part of NCSA's Family and Juvenile Courtwork program.
- It offers young people a chance to get involved in social and recreational activities.
- It offers counselling, assistance in court and legal information to young people with problems.

WHO CAN COME?

- All young people, boys or girls, Native or Non-Native between the ages of 10 and 16 yrs.

There are no membership fees or fees for counselling services.

WHAT HAPPENS?

- Each month the program sponsors a variety of different activities.
- Last year, young people in the program were involved in:

- playing basketball, baseball, horseback riding, rollerskating, camping trips.
- visiting other communities outside Edmonton.
- visiting different organizations in Edmonton.
- attending pow-wows and rodeos.
- going to the movies.
- having family suppers.
- having talk groups with community resource people and elders.
- attending local sports events

WHEN AND WHERE?

- Activities happen about three evenings a week and on weekends.
- Camping trips during the summer and special trips may take several days.
- Most activities take place in the Edmonton Friendship Centre.
- The juvenile courtworker or other volunteer staff are usually around to help out.

WHY COME?

- Meet new friends.
- Have something fun to do.
- Have someone to talk to about problems.
- Have someone to help you out when you really need it.

Note: If you would like to volunteer or help in any way, please contact us.

WHO TO CONTACT?

- If you want to take part.
- If you want to help out.
- Gail Williamson
Juvenile Courtworker
423-2141
- Or any Family Courtworker.

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IMPAIRED

DRIVING

PROGRAM



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WHAT IS THE IMPAIRED DRIVING PROGRAM?

- It is a joint project of NCSA and the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission.
- It teaches people about driving safety and the hazards of impaired driving.

WHO DOES IT HELP?

- People who have been convicted of a liquor-related driving offense.
- Anyone who is interested.
- There is NO CHARGE for attending the program.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

- The course is run by a Criminal Courtworker and consists of four lectures on driving safety and alcohol abuse. The lectures include:
 - guest speakers, such as judges, prosecutors, RCMP officers, nurses, and Band Elders.
 - films and slide shows.
 - group discussions.

- Certificates are issued immediately to those who complete the program. People who have had their driver's license taken away must get this certificate or their license will not be reissued.

- The course is offered four times a year.

WHY PARTICIPATE?

- Learn about driving safety.
- Become a more responsible driver.

WHO TO CONTACT?

- The NCSA Courtworker in your area.

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FORESTRY

CAMPS



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WHAT ARE THE NCSA FORESTRY CAMPS?

- They are a joint project of NCSA and the Provincial Solicitor General's Department.

- They are minimum security camps that provide inmates with a work and leisure program different from those available in other provincial correctional institutions.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE CAMPS?

- Generally, camp inmates are from the Fort Saskatchewan, St. Paul, and Lethbridge Correctional Institutions and:
 - have served 1/3 of their sentence
 - have a record of non-violence
 - are from the areas where the camps are located
 - are primarily Native
- All camp inmates are carefully screened by a Classification Committee.

HOW ARE THE CAMPS RUN?

- The camps are run by Native staff members and house 20 inmates each.
- Inmates are taught basic work and living skills and receive counseling on their problems and needs (employment after release, for example).

- Inmates normally work a 5 day week and are paid a daily incentive wage. This work includes:

- construction
- cutting firewood
- collecting seed cones
- clearing snow
- developing recreation areas

- Some inmates work at regular jobs in the community and are paid a regular wage by their employers.
- Inmates also fight forest fires and are paid an hourly fire-fighter's wage.

- Some inmates attend nearby vocational schools.

- Recreational and cultural activities are planned for evenings, holidays and weekends.

WHERE ARE THE CAMPS?

- Beaver Lake Camp is near Lac La Biche.
- Westcastle Camp is near Pincher Creek.

BENEFITS OF THE CAMPS?

- opportunity for regular work and educational upgrading.
- closer to home for visits.
- smaller living units than an institution.
- a Native cultural environment.

TO TRANSFER TO A CAMP . . .

- Contact a Native Liaison Officer or your Caseworker.

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HOMEMAKERS

PROGRAM



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WHAT IS THE HOMEMAKERS PROGRAM?

- It is a part of NCSA's Family Courtwork Program.
- It provides clients with Homemakers who give them temporary help with household duties, such as housekeeping and child care.

WHO DOES IT HELP?

- Parents who are having trouble coping with responsibilities in the home.
- Individuals who are disabled and having difficulty caring for themselves.
- There is no charge to clients of the Homemakers Program, but Homemaker services are provided only with the authorization of a social worker.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

- Homemakers visit or live in the client's home over a period of time.
- Homemakers assist by:
 - helping clients work out personal problems
 - helping clients obtain assistance for special

needs (such as alcoholism treatment or training in living skills.)

- helping with budgeting
- shopping
- babysitting when necessary (for example, when the parent has a medical appointment)

WHY USE OUR SERVICES?

- Get help with your personal and family problems.
- Have help at home when you really need it.
- Learn to care for your children properly.

WHO TO CONTACT?

- Rhonda Lizotte
Homemaker Secretary

at

Native Counselling Services of
Alberta

9912 - 106 Street
Edmonton, Alberta

Telephone: (403) 423-2141

or

- Any Family Courtworker

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**F.L.I.P.
Program**



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WHAT IS F.L.I.P.?

- F.L.I.P. stands for "Family Life Improvement Program".
- It helps people sort out their family problems, especially where their children are involved.
- It offers people the chance to talk over their problems with other people who have similar difficulties.
- It helps people learn how to be better parents.

WHO CAN COME?

- Anyone who has family problems, Native or Non-Native.

WHAT HAPPENS?

- People meet every week, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, from 1:30 pm to 3:30 pm.
- On Monday and Wednesday afternoons there are films and discussions.
- On Tuesday afternoons there are outings, crafts, and recreation activities.
- People discuss and learn more about:
 - child development
 - feeling good about yourself
 - the Welfare System

- family and sexual relationships
- discipline and communication

* There are no fees for any activities or outings.

WHY COME?

- Meet new people.
- find people to talk over your problems with.
- learn more about yourself.
- have fun.

WHO TO CONTACT?

Mary Arcand, Diane Jeffery or
Lorraine Courtville

F.L.I.P. program

Telephone: 423-2141

or

Drop in to see them at:

Native Counselling Services of Alberta
9912 - 106 Street
EDMONTON, Alberta

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Native Counselling Services of Alberta is an organization that consists mainly of people of Native ancestry. NCSA began in 1970 as a paralegal agency providing in-court assistance to Native people involved with the criminal law. Originally, services were provided by one Court-worker working in the Edmonton criminal courts. NCSA has since expanded to provide a variety of programs and services to Native people throughout Alberta.

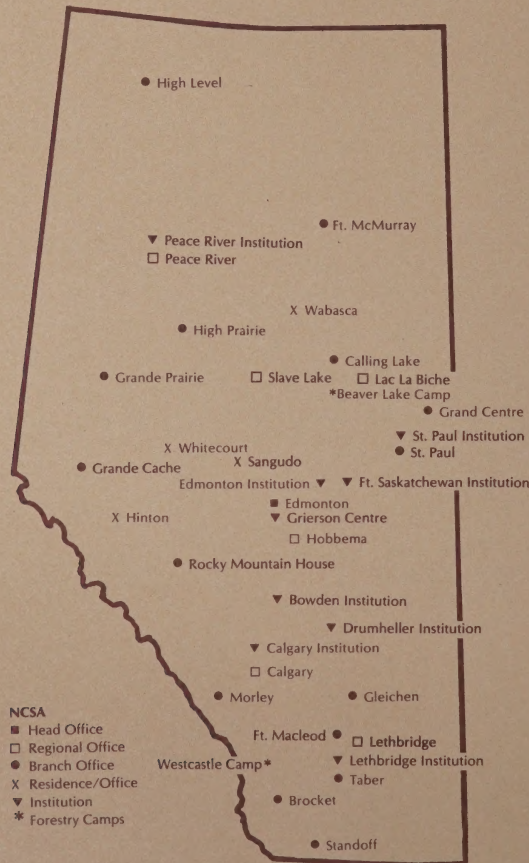
Native Counselling Services' primary objective is: "To gain fair and equitable treatment for Native people involved with the Legal System." Its main function is to assist Native people prior to, during and following their appearance in

court. NCSA also provides program services in a wide range of other areas, including corrections, probation and parole supervision, impaired driver education, suicide prevention, aid in family crises, and parenting skills training. Services are provided to clients free of charge.

Native Counselling Services of Alberta's programs are funded mainly by Alberta Social Services and Community Health, the Alberta Solicitor General, the Department of Justice, the Alberta Law Foundation and the Solicitor General of Canada.

For more information on NCSA's programs see the pamphlets contained in this folder.

NCSA OFFICE LOCATIONS



HEAD OFFICE

9912 - 106 ST., EDMONTON, ALBERTA T5K 1C5

TELEPHONE (403) 423-2141